

Blackmannan County Council.

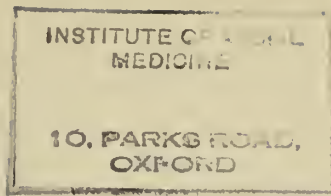
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With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and Sanitary Inspector.  
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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

ANNUAL REPORTS

on the

HEALTH and SANITARY CONDITION

of the

COUNTY and BURGHES

FOR THE YEAR

1950

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.



To the Department of Health for Scotland,  
the County Council of Clackmannan and the  
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry  
and Dollar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1950 upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Clackmannan and of the Burghs therein.

In September Dr. J. A. Roughead departed to a new post, after ten years service as County Medical Officer of Health. His term of office here saw the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1947, and was marked by the considerable expansion and reorientation of the County Health Services. He successfully accomplished this reorganisation with the result that a well functioning service was in being at his departure.

In submitting this report I wish to record my appreciation of the sympathetic interest shown by members of County and Town Councils in the work for Public Health. I would also thank my Predecessor, my Staff and Fellow Officials for their help and willing co-operation.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
Bedford Place,  
Alloa.

June, 1951.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.  
(As at June, 1951).

MEDICAL STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health. J. A. Roughead, M.D., D.F.H., (Resigned 31/7/50).  
J. Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/8/50).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health. Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
J. A. L. Innes, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.  
(Appointed 1/9/50).

SANITARY STAFF.

County Sanitary Inspector. David Wood, A.R. San.I.  
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Ian R. M. Guthrie.  
Pat. M. Robertson, M.R.S.A.S.  
Clerkess and Typist. Kathleen M. M. Alexander.

DENTAL STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer. D. A. Brown, L.D.S., R.F.P.S., H.D.D.  
Dental Attendants. W. W. Brown (Resigned March, 1951).  
I. Whyte.

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.

J. Craig (Appointed 18/9/50).

NURSING STAFF.

County Nursing Superintendent. A. A. McCrosson.

HEALTH VISITORS.

E. Dickson (Resigned 30/11/50). K. M. Macdonald.  
M. Eglington. A. McGregor.  
J. M. Erskine (Appointed 16/4/51). H. N. Robertson.  
E. S. Ferguson. E. M. Sommerville (Appointed 30/4/51).  
W. Fisher (Resigned 30/4/51). D. A. Brand (Cleanliness Inspectress).  
S. F. Leyden.

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES.

Allea. Dollar, Forestmill and District.  
B. MacWhinnie. (Resigned 31/5/51). A. Nicolson.  
F. Maltman.  
A. R. Johnstone. Menstrie.  
J. N. Wood (Resigned 16/9/50). J. Ritchie.  
J. Graham-Cumming. (Appointed 1/12/50). Sauchie and Fishcross.  
A. Aitken.  
B. McNulty.  
Alva. Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton.  
M. Raeside. J. H. Maxwell.  
M. F. Kennedy. J. Chalmers.  
Clackmannan. Tullibody and Cambus.  
R. Thompson. A. McGuinness.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

Mollie B. Heskins (Resigned 15/8/50).  
Dulcia Coia (Appointed 5/9/50).

DAY NURSERY.

Matron. F. McClurg.

OFFICE STAFF.

Chief Clerk. N. F. Forsyth.  
Clerkesses and Typists. J. Lowrie (Resigned 30/6/50), A. Pearson,  
M. Gray, M. Macfarlane, J. Bruce, J. Bain,  
M. Gilchrist (Appointed 31/7/50).

PART-TIME STAFF.

Veterinary Inspector. G. C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.  
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:- Alva, J. Durrand; Tillicoultry, D. Walker; Dollar, J. Beveridge.





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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

1950.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Landward.
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1950	37,058	14,495	4,475	1,606	3,483	12,999
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	323	98	23	9	46	147
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including illegitimate)	724	251	51	25	77	320
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Male	359	121	23	13	43	159
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Female	365	130	28	12	34	161
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Illegitimate	34	16	-	3	3	12
Still-Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	5	1	1	-	2	1
Still-Births Corrected for Mother's Residence	27	14	3	-	3	7
Marriages Registered	301	153	33	4	37	74
Deaths Registered	363	148	41	14	33	127
Deaths Corrected for Residence	448	167	59	24	48	150
Deaths Corrected for Residence-Male	224	90	30	11	23	70
Deaths Corrected for Residence-Female	224	77	29	13	25	80

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 ...	...	...	...	...	25	6	-	-	2	17
1-4 ...	...	...	...	...	9	3	-	-	-	6
5-9 ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	-	-	-	1
10-14 ...	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	1
15-24 ...	...	...	...	...	12	6	-	-	1	5
25-34 ...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	-	-	3
35-44 ...	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	1	3	8
45-54 ...	...	...	...	...	45	20	7	2	3	13
55-64 ...	...	...	...	...	66	23	11	3	6	23
65-74 ...	...	...	...	...	100	44	13	5	15	23
75-84 ...	...	...	...	...	120	43	17	11	13	36
85 and over ...	...	...	...	...	43	13	9	2	5	14
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL AGES					448	167	59	24	48	150

Birth and Death Rates.

	County.	Scotland.
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population).	19.5	17.9
Death Rate (All causes - per 1,000 population).	12.1	12.4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	35	39
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	19.3	23
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births).	36	27



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County	Alcoa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Land- ward.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	13	6	1	-	-	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	-	-	-	-	2
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid fever (including paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	1	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	1	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	59	23	6	1	9	20
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	4	3	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	2	2	-	-	-	-
Other general diseases	2	-	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	59	24	9	2	4	20
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	7	3	-	-	2	2
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	-	1	1	-	-
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	118	48	16	7	17	30
Other diseases of heart	10	4	2	-	-	4
Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	-	-	1	2
Hypertension without heart disease	3	-	-	1	-	2
Other circulatory disease	11	7	2	-	-	2
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	16	8	1	-	1	6
Bronchitis	12	2	3	1	-	6
Other respiratory diseases	6	2	-	-	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	3	2	-	-	3
Appendicitis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	-	-	-	1
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	3	-	-	-	-	3
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of liver	5	2	-	1	1	1
Other digestive diseases	3	2	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	2	2	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	1	-	-	1
Other diseases of genito urinary system	3	1	2	-	-	-
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	1	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	3	-	-	-	-	3
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	3	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	-	-	-	1	3
Senility	25	-	7	6	6	6
Cause ill-defined and unknown	12	6	2	2	-	2
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	7	2	1	1	-	3
Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other violence	19	8	1	-	3	7
All causes	448	167	59	24	48	150





Births. Three hundred and twenty-three live births were registered in the District, 412 births were transferred in and 11 transferred out, making a total of 724 live births assigned to the County. Of these, 359 were male and 365 female. The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 19.5, as compared with 20.8 for 1949.

Still Births. Twenty-seven still births were assigned to the County during the year. This total was made up of 5 registered in the District, 1 transferred out, and 23 transferred in. The still birth rate was, therefore, 36 per 1,000 total births.

Causes of still births of babies delivered in the District were as follows:-

Intra-uterine death	1
Antepartum haemorrhage	2
Malpresentation	2

Of the 23 still births which occurred outside the District, 2 were in private nursing homes, 13 in Stirling Royal Infirmary, and 8 in Airthrey Castle Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Greig, Area Obstetrician, reports as follows on the causes of still births:-

	<u>Airthrey Castle.</u>	<u>Stirling Royal Infirmary.</u>
Anencephaly	4	2
Hydrops foetalis	2	2
Macerated foetus	1	2
Extreme prematurity	-	2
Concealed and revealed accidental haemorrhage	-	2
Placenta praevia	-	1
Uterine Inertia	1	-
Prolapse of cord	-	1
Normal labour (Cause unknown)	-	1

Of the 8 still births occurring in Airthrey Castle, 7 confinements had been "booked" and the mothers had attended the ante-natal clinic. One mother was transferred direct from the clinic on her first visit.

Only four of the patients delivered of still births in Stirling Royal Infirmary had arranged to be confined in hospital. Of the remainder, 3 were transferred from district practice, and 5 had not made definite arrangements for their confinements although 2 of them had sought ante-natal advice.

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred among patients delivered at home nor among patients from the County who were confined outside the Area.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 25, an increase of one on last year's figures. One more death and 34 fewer births means a rise of 3 points in the Infantile Mortality Rate to 35 per 1,000 live births compared with 32 last year. The corresponding figure for Scotland is 39.

The average infantile mortality rate for five yearly periods is shown below.

Year.	County.	Scotland.
1916-1920	91	100
1921-1925	79	92
1926-1930	77	86
1931-1935	85	81
1936-1940	77	76
1941-1945	70	68
1946-1950	44	47

Causes/





Causes of infant deaths are set out in the following table:-

CAUSES.	Deaths occurring on 1st day.	Deaths occurring between:-				
		1 day and 1 week	1 week and 1 month	1 month and 3 months	3 months and 6 months	6 months and 1 year.
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	3	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	1	-	-	-
Birth injuries	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	-	2	1
Other infections	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to infancy	3	1	-	-	-	-
Cause ill-defined	-	-	1	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	2	-

Of the total deaths 28% occurred in the first day of life and a further 16% in the remainder of the first week. The neonatal deaths (deaths in the first month of life) totalled 14, or 56% of all infant deaths, and a neonatal death rate of 19.3, compared with that of 17 for 1949.

Six of the babies dying in the first day of life, and two of those dying between 1 day and 1 week, were prematurely born. Three of these premature babies were twins.

The degree of prematurity was as follows:-

	<u>Deaths on 1st day.</u>	<u>Deaths between 1 day and 1 week.</u>
Class A. (Birth weight under 3 lbs.)	5	-
Class B. (Birth weight under 4 lbs.)	1	1
Class C. (Birth weight under 5 lbs.)	-	1
Class D. (Birth weight under 5½ lbs.)	-	-

Adequate ante-natal care had been received by the mothers of all children dying under 1 month. Amongst the babies dying under 1 year, only two were completely breast-fed. These were the two classified as accidental deaths.

Marriages. The marriages numbered 301, equivalent to a rate of 8.1 per thousand estimated population. This compares with last year's figure of 270 marriages and marriage rate of 7.4.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 448, giving a death rate, adjusted for age and sex distribution, of 12.0 per thousand estimated population.

The/



The relative frequency of the causes of death are illustrated below:-

(Causes responsible for more than 1 per cent of total Deaths expressed as percentage of the total number of deaths).

Heart and Circulation.

Vascular Lesions affecting the Central Nervous System.

Malignant Neoplasms.

Respiratory Diseases.

Senility.

Other Violence.

Tuberculosis.

Ulcers of stomach and duodenum.

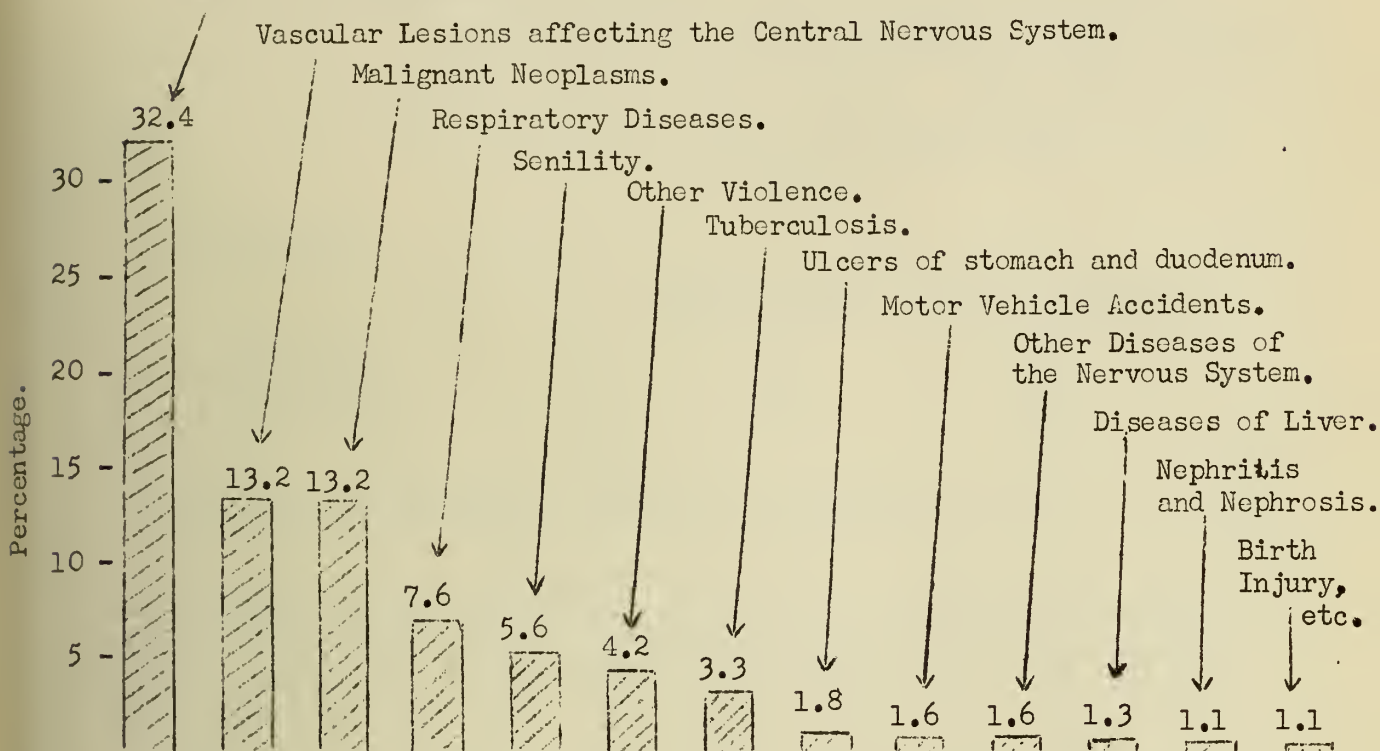
Motor Vehicle Accidents.

Other Diseases of the Nervous System.

Diseases of Liver.

Nephritis and Nephrosis.

Birth Injury, etc.



More than half the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age, and almost three-quarters of the total deaths in persons aged 55 years or over. Of the deaths between the ages of 1 and 34, tuberculosis is the chief cause of death with motor accidents and other violence the next most important. These three causes accounted for two-thirds of the total deaths between these ages.

This is illustrated in the graph below:-

Tuberculosis.

Deaths between the Ages 1 and 34.

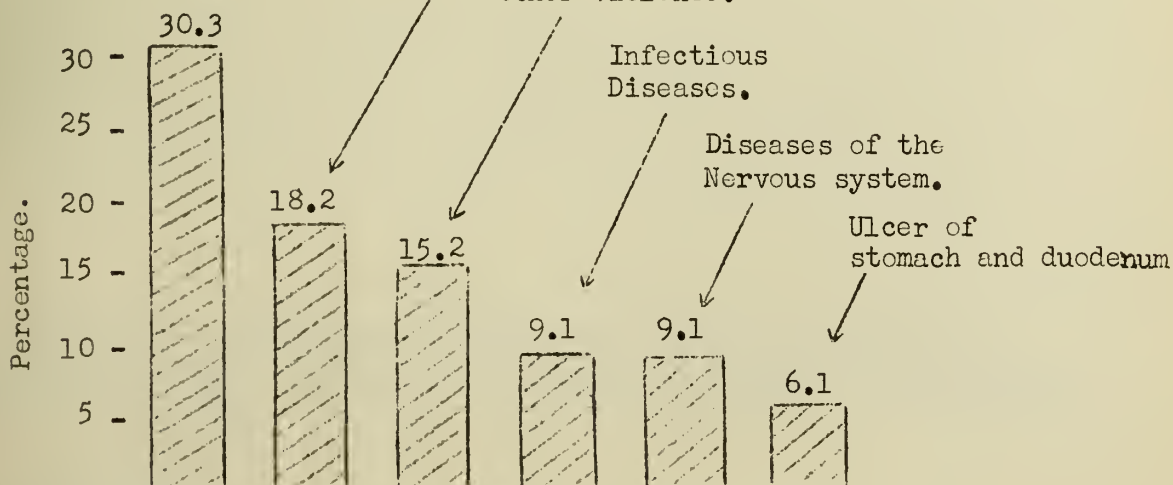
Motor Accidents.

Other Violence.

Infectious Diseases.

Diseases of the Nervous system.

Ulcer of stomach and duodenum



Appendix I gives the causes of deaths in age groups.



A. 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The general arrangements have continued as during the previous year.

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. Ante-natal and post-natal Clinics are held in the County Hospital under the auspices of the Regional Hospital Board. An appointment system is now in force, and by means of this and by dividing the Clinic into two weekly sessions, it is hoped to minimise the time spent at the Clinic by individual patients. The County Child Welfare Officer assists the Area Obstetrician and Gynaecologist at these Clinics.

Attendances:-

	<u>New Patients.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
Ante-natal	375	2,380
Post-natal	177	258
Gynaecological	252	598

(b) Child Welfare Clinics. Child Welfare Clinics continued to be held in ten districts. Details are given in Appendix No. 2.

(c) Care of Premature Infants. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, infants born prematurely at home have been transferred to hospital in cases where this has been considered advisable. One such infant was transferred during the year. A "cot outfit" is available for premature infants nursed at home.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes. There are no homes of this type in the County.

(e) Day Nurseries. There is no Day Nursery in the County run by any voluntary body or outside organisation.

The Alloa Day Nursery, Broad Street, run by the Local Health Authority continues to have a waiting list for admission.

Priority of admission is given to children who, for one reason or another, have no father at work. At present no child is admitted unless the mother is working, except for short term admissions in cases of maternal illness.

The Nursery is approved as a training school for nursery nurses. The student nurses attend lecture courses held under Stirling County Council Education Committee.

## Day Nursery at end of year:-

No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year.		Average daily attendances during year.		Waiting Lists at end of year.	
Under 3	3 - 5	Under 3	3 - 5	Under 3	3 - 5	Under 3	3 - 5
35	30	26	34	24	26	21	22

(f) Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. There are no residential nurseries or children's homes in the County.

(g) Dental Care/





(g) Dental Care. The shortage of staff still precludes the inception of a proper scheme for the Dental care of expectant mothers and young children. Pre-school children are treated (as casuals) when they are referred for examination and treatment by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors.

A table of the work done on this basis is given in Appendix No. 3.

## 2. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Fourteen nurses now carry out the combined home nursing and district midwifery duties.

There is no private midwife receiving a retaining fee, nor midwife employed by any organisation other than the Local Authority. One midwife was in private practice and conducted one case as a maternity nurse during the year, while 7 cases were conducted by midwives resident outside the Area.

Inspections of midwives throughout the year numbered 32.

(a) Work done by County Midwives. All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

### Confinements:-

	<u>Doctor engaged and present at con- finement.</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement.</u>	<u>Midwife alone. (No doctor engaged).</u>	<u>Ante- natal Visits.</u>
Alloa	33	55	-	1,010
Alva	7	8	-	169
Clackmannan	13	14	-	104
Dollar	9	11	-	182
Menstrie	6	11	-	214
Sauchie and Fishcross	22	30	-	225
Tillicoultry	30	31	1	325
Tullibody and Cambus	7	33	-	296
TOTAL.	127	193	1	2,525

Included in above return are 2 pairs of twins, i.e. 321 babies were delivered by County Midwives, of these 5 were still-births. Eight babies were delivered by private midwives.

One baby (included in above) was delivered in Perthshire by Dollar midwife.

(b) Gas and Air Analgesia. At the end of the year all midwives on the County Staff were qualified to administer Analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

All midwives received instruction from Dr. D. Greig, Area Obstetrician, on relief of pain during labour.





Three sets of Gas and Air apparatus were available.

Analgesia was administered in 37 cases during the year.

Pethidine was administered in 36 cases during the year.

(c) Hospital Accommodation. Where necessary, for medical or domestic reasons, accommodation was available at Stirling Royal Infirmary or Airthrey Castle. The number of confinements in National Health Service Institutions was 379, giving a "hospitalisation rate" of 52% compared with a rate of 44% for 1949, and 21% for 1948.

The following are extracts from the report of the Area Obstetrician:-

	<u>Stirling Royal Infirmary.</u>	<u>Airthrey Castle.</u>
Mothers delivered.	134	245
Infants born.	138	250
Infants still-born.	13 (10%)	8 (3.2%)
Neonatal deaths.	4 (3%)	2 (0.8%)
Maternal deaths.	-	-
Cases admitted delivered.	5	1

Under the Regional Hospital Board a "Flying Squad" is on call for the assistance of medical practitioners in charge of difficult cases on the district.

### 3. HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The work of the Health Visitors is outlined in Appendix No. 4.

The most important part of their duties continues to be the giving of advice to expectant mothers and to all mothers of young children to help them to maintain good health. This work is made easier by the co-operation which is given by the District Nurse-Midwives and the staff of maternity hospitals serving the Area. From these sources notifications are received of babies requiring special attention.

Health Visitors in this Area act also as School Nurses and tuberculosis visitors. They, therefore, have an all-round knowledge of the families in their districts and are valuable agents for health education and propaganda as to prevention of disease. Their knowledge of the family background is of great help to the School Medical Officer and the Tuberculosis Officer and other Specialists dealing with children at the Local Authority Clinics. Close contact is maintained with the Children's Officer and the Welfare Officer and visits are made on their behalf where trained help is advisable.

The extension of health visiting to other classes of the population was envisaged in the Health Service Act, and a start has been made in this direction by the routine visiting of all aged patients after discharge from hospital. The needs of each case can then be assessed and advice given as to domestic or other help which may be available.

### 4. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing is carried out by the District Nurse-Midwives, of whom there are fourteen. A considerable proportion of the nurses' work is devoted to the care of the aged sick, and of the 1,270 cases attended, 359 (almost one third) were patients over the age of sixty.

Details/



Details of the work done are shown in the table below:-

	<u>Medical.</u>		<u>Surgical</u>		<u>Casual.</u>	<u>No. of persons over 60 (included in previous columns).</u>
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>		
Alloa.	301	11,617	52	1,364	1	160
Alva.	52	2,452	80	857	31	31
Clackmannan.	42	486	43	772	9	30
Dollar.	70	1,306	40	816	61	43
Menstrie.	57	1,260	68	707	171	16
Sauchie and Fishcross.	59	2,007	49	548	-	23
Tillicoultry	219	2,329	41	439	225	46
Tullibody and Cambus.	75	1,782	22	249	4	10
TOTAL.	875	23,239	395	5,752	502	359

#### 5. DOMESTIC HELP.

The Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year.

There are now no full-time Home Helps employed and the Scheme is worked by a rota of workers who are called upon as required. The Scheme is supervised by the County Nursing Superintendent.

A considerable call on the Scheme has been made on the part of the aged chronic sick. Efforts are now being made to arrange for a few hours help on one or two days per week to be given to individual applicants.

In the following table the "days" do not always entail a full day's assistance.

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:- 15

Number of cases for which Helps were provided during the year. 60

Those may be sub-divided as follows:-

Acute illness, 28

Confinements. 17

Aged Chronic sick. 15

Average period of assistance for all cases. 36 days.

Average period of assistance for aged chronic sick. 119 days.

Number of visits paid by Supervisor. 510

#### 6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION./



## 6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(a) Vaccination. A supply of vaccination lymph is kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa, and is available to General Practitioners free of charge.

Vaccination has also been carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics. Details of vaccinations are given in Appendix 5.

### (b) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Arrangements for immunisation continue as previously.

	1941 to 1945 inclusive	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		Total.
						at Authority's Clinics	By G.P.	
No. of School children immunised	5,742	117	183	124	85	75	1	76
No. of School re-inforcing doses	3,999	218	377	647	470	398	5	403
No. of Pre-school	2,893	363	646	525	568	343	216	559
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria	285	14	-	3	-	-	-	-

## 7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative arrangements have continued unchanged. (See 1949 report).

In December a block of two wards, each of six beds, was opened in Alloa Infectious Diseases Hospital, after reconditioning. A total of thirty-two beds are now allotted to tuberculosis cases in this Hospital.

There were 590 attendances at the Chest Clinic at Bedford House during the year. Eighty-nine persons came under observation who were subsequently shown to be free of pulmonary tuberculosis. Six hundred and seventy chest X-rays were performed at the request of the Tuberculosis Officer. Of these, 255 were of tuberculosis cases, 216 of family contacts of cases, 175 of cases under observation and 24 of children suspected, at school medical inspection, of primary tuberculous infection.

At the end of the year 22 cases were in receipt of a tuberculosis allowance from the National Assistance Board.

### Prevention.

(1) B.C.G. Vaccination. Supplies of B.C.G. Vaccine became available in March and vaccination clinics were commenced at Bedford House. Vaccination is offered to all family contacts of cases of Tuberculosis. As in other immunisation procedures, consent of the parent is most readily obtained when the process is explained verbally, and, therefore, this is done in each case by the Health Visitors. Thereafter, contacts attend the clinic for tuberculin testing and those showing a negative reaction to two tests at an interval/





interval of 6 weeks are vaccinated. The success of the vaccination is shown when a further skin-test 6 to 9 weeks later gives a positive result. The whole procedure, therefore, requires a minimum of six clinic attendances over a period of three months, and it is gratifying to record that very few fail to complete the course.

During this time the child being vaccinated must be kept apart from any known case of 'open' tuberculosis, and if there is such a case in the household, arrangements must be made for the child to live elsewhere. The County having no premises for this purpose, resort must be had, where possible, to boarding the child with relatives or with friends.

For details of number vaccinated see Appendix 6.

(2) Primary Tuberculosis in Children. Primary tuberculous infection was suspected in 48 children. After investigation ten were confirmed to be suffering from active primary infection and two of these required hospital treatment.

A family source of infection was discovered in three of the cases.

(3) Supervision of Tuberculous Families. In seven (23.3%) of the 30 new cases, a previous history of family or household contact was obtained.

During the year, 150 domiciliary visits to Tuberculous families were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer and 299 by the Health Visitors.

Two hundred and sixteen family contacts of cases had chest X-rays.

Children of tuberculous families are seen frequently, during the pre-school period by the Health Visitor on her routine visits to the home, and during school age, once in each term at School Medical Inspection. X-ray examination is again offered at school leaving age.

Tuberculous families are awarded a degree of priority in re-housing and, to ascertain how the priority schemes are working, a questionnaire was forwarded to each housing authority in the County. The information supplied is tabulated below:-

	New houses completed 1949 & 1950.	Allotted to T.B. families.	T.B. families otherwise rehoused, e.g. Decanting.	T.B. families on Waiting Lists.
Alloa	138	23 (16%)	17	12
Alva	48	1 (2%)	2	2
Dollar	4	Information not available.		
Tillicoultry:-				
by Town Council.	42	- -	2	1
by Scottish Special Housing Association.	76	- -	-	-
Landward:-				
by County Council.	365	11 (3%)	1	4
by Scottish Special Housing Association.	351	5 -	-	-

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. The number of new cases notified dropped to 34 and of these 30 were confirmed. Twenty of the confirmed cases were females and 10 males. Thirteen of the new cases, 6 males and 7 females, were in the age group 15 to 25. Of the 20 female cases, 18 were between the ages of 10 and/

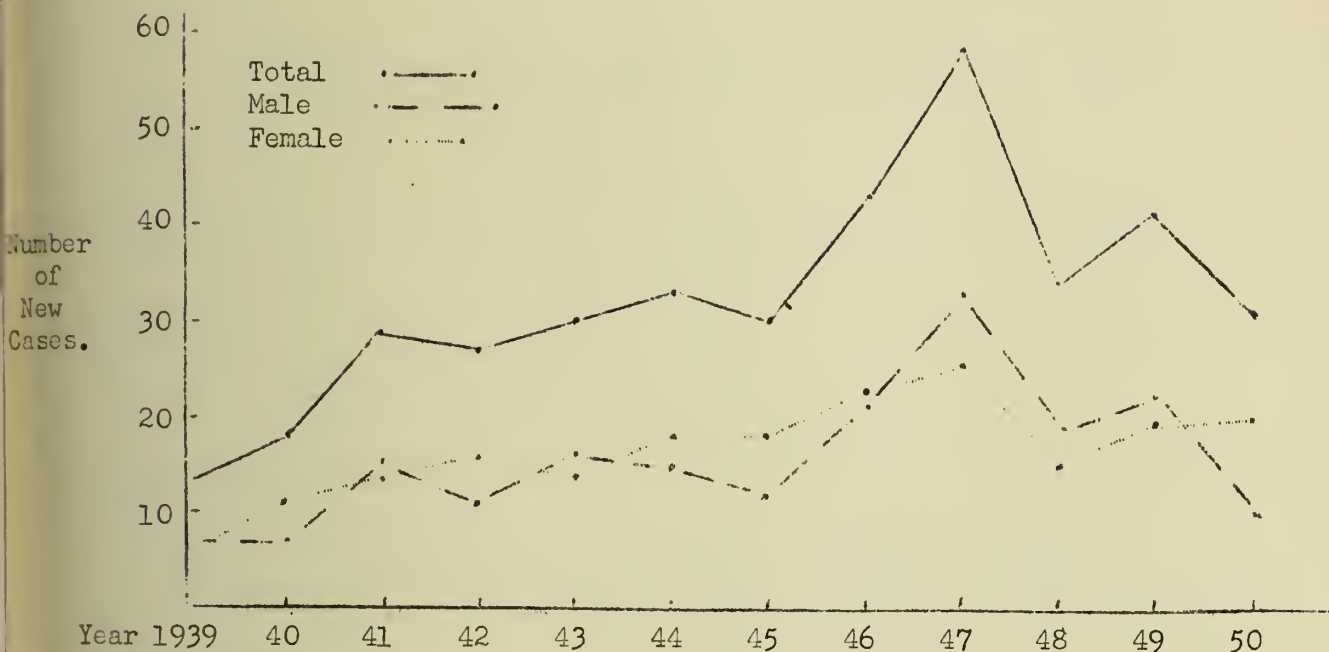




and 45, twelve of them being in the age group 15 to 35.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>New cases notified.</u>	<u>New cases confirmed.</u>
1950	34	30
1949	48	41

#### Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.



The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

Incidence rate per 100,000 population - Clackmannan County - 80.  
 Incidence rate per 100,000 population - Scotland (provisional) - 157.

There were 153 known cases in the County at the end of the year, compared with 141 on 1st January.

There were 39 cases in Sanatoria at the end of the year compared with 31 on 1st January. Forty-three cases were admitted during the year, and 29 discharged. Thirteen persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, six in institutions and seven at home. The death rate of 35 per 100,000 may be compared with that of 47 for Scotland.

#### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

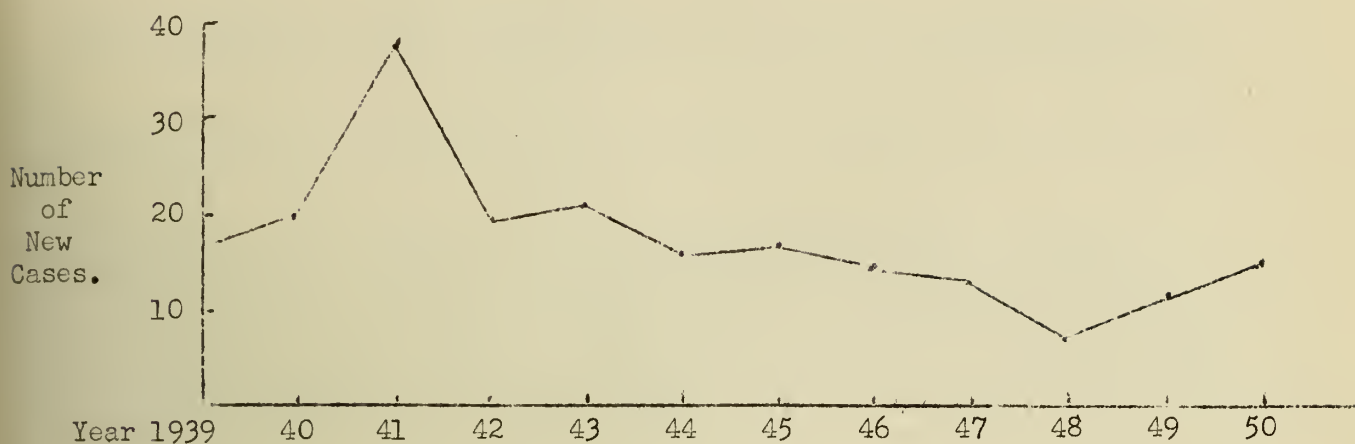
There was again a slight increase in the number of non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>New cases notified.</u>	<u>New cases confirmed.</u>
1950	14	14
1949	13	12

Incidence/



## Incidence of Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.



There were 53 known cases in the County suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis at the end of the year, compared with 55 on 1st January.

There were 13 cases admitted to hospital during the year, and 12 cases discharged. There were 3 cases in hospital at the end of the year.

Two persons died of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The incidence rate for the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

Incidence rate per 100,000 population - Clackmannan County	- 37.
Incidence rate per 100,000 population - Scotland (provisional)	- 29.

The death rate of 5 per 100,000 may be compared with that of 6 for Scotland.

Details of Tuberculosis are given in Appendix No. 7.

#### 8. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A total of 374 cases were notified during the year compared with 180 in 1949, an increase of 194. The increase is accounted for by 141 cases of whooping cough which was made a notifiable disease on 1st January, 1950, and by an outbreak of dysentery in Alva which produced 49 cases.

Pneumonia:- Pneumonia accounted for 125 cases, all but one being treated in hospital. There were 16 deaths from this cause.

Dysentery:- There was a large increase in the number of cases of dysentery, 67 being notified and 9 being treated in hospital. The increase was due to an outbreak which occurred in Alva in the month of April and which was traced to an ambulant case who had cut and packaged boiled ham in a grocer's shop before it was sold. Forty-three persons were affected by eating the ham and six were secondarily infected from patients in their own households.

*Bacillus dysenteriae* (Flexner) was the organism responsible for the outbreak and was isolated from the food handler in the grocer's shop and from many of the cases.

There is great need for improvement in the methods of food handling, and it must be realised that cold meats and other unpackaged foods which are not cooked before consumption are particularly dangerous vehicles of dysentery or food poisoning.

The/



The thorough washing of hands after visiting the toilet and before handling food would prevent most of these outbreaks.

Scarlet Fever:- There were 32 cases and all but two were removed to hospital. The disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis:- There were 4 cases. All were admitted to Bannockburn Hospital to the care of the Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Influenza:- There was an outbreak of influenza, of a mild type, in January and February. This is not a notifiable disease and, therefore, no figures are available. During the period that the disease was prevalent, however, the weekly new claims to sickness benefit at the Ministry of National Insurance Office in Alloa, rose to a peak of 340, an excess of over 240 more than the usual number of about 100 new claims per week. One death occurred from influenzal pneumonia.

Diphtheria:- For the second year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the County.

Whooping-Cough:- Whooping-cough was made a notifiable disease on 1st January, 1950 and 141 cases were notified. Three deaths were caused by this disease, 2 being infants under 1 year of age and 1 a pre-school child

Measles:- Two deaths occurred in pre-school children, from the haemorrhagic type of this disease.

Appendix No. 8 gives details of the cases notified.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Medical Officer of Health continues to be responsible for the work of the hospital.

During the year admissions numbered 276 compared with 237 in 1949. Discharges numbered 267. There were 21 deaths during the year.

The average duration of stay was 23 days.

Admissions consisted of Pneumonia, 84; Broncho-pneumonia, 40; Bronchitis, 9; Haemoptysis, 3; Pleurisy, 8; Collapse of Lung, 1; Whooping-cough and broncho-pneumonia, 4; Measles, 8; Measles and broncho-pneumonia, 2; Scarlet Fever, 36; Tonsillitis, 8; Laryngitis, 2; Croup, 5; Quinzy, 1; Observation Diphtheria, 5; Dysentery, 20; Gastro Enteritis, 15; Meningitis, 7; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1; Puerperal pyrexia, 2; Poliomyelitis, 1; Others, 14.

After investigation in Hospital, the diagnosis in some of the cases was amended as follows:-

<u>Original Diagnosis.</u>	<u>Revised Diagnosis.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>
Pneumonia	Mitral Stenosis and Cardiac Failure	1
	Asthma	1
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
	Injury to Rib	1
	Pleural effusion	1
	Coronary Thrombosis	1
	Bronchitis and emphysema	2
Bronchial pneumonia	Primary tuberculosis	1
Diphtheria	Tonsillitis	4
	Laryngitis and broncho pneumonia	1
Meningitis/		





<u>Original Diagnosis.</u>	<u>Revised Diagnosis.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>
Meningitis	Pneumonia	1
	Bronchitis	1
	Paratyphoid Fever	1
	Pyrexia of unknown origin	2
Poliomyelitis	Birth injury	1
Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	1
	Measles	1
	Toxic rash	2
Observation pyrexia	Pyelitis	1
	Pleurisy	1
	Influenza	1
	Tuberculous meningitis	1
	Gastritis	1

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The return of cases resident in this area and treated at the Stirling Centre is as follows:-

Syphilis	13
Chancroid	-
Gonorrhoea	12
Other Venereal Conditions	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>30</u>
Non Venereal Conditions	<u>21</u>

#### 9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of General Practitioners to certify cases of mental illness. Specialist advice, where required, was obtained by arrangement with the Medical Superintendent of Bellsdyke Mental Hospital. One male and seven females were certified and admitted to this Hospital during the year. In addition, 4 males and 4 females were admitted on a voluntary basis through the Authorised Officer.

Hospital accommodation for mental defectives is still grossly inadequate.

#### 10. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No applications were received for the registration of nursery premises, or of child-minders.

#### B. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

A separate report was issued on the School Health Service.

#### C. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Forty-six vessels, 6 from Antwerp, 39 from Rotterdam and 1 from Stein, with cargoes of silver sand, fertilizer and potash, berthed at the Port of Allea. Free pratique was granted in all cases.

#### E. MISCELLANEOUS/





E. MISCELLANEOUS.1. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Mr. J. Craig was appointed County Welfare Officer on 18th September, 1950 and reports for the last quarter of the year as follows:-

The following information relates to those persons provided with Part III accommodation under the Act, being either homeless or without a settled way of living.

No. of patient days	- 2,782 )	
No. of admissions	- 4 )	September to
No. of discharges	- 7 )	December inclusive.
Total resident at 31.12.50	- 21 )	

A survey of the aged regarding the need for Eventide Home accommodation was carried out. At present very few old persons would consider entering such accommodation. The occasional applicant has been found suitable accommodation in existing homes provided by other organisations (e.g. Church of Scotland Eventide Home, Inglewood, Alloa).

Welfare Services (Section 29).

Blind Persons. One hundred and ninety-nine visits were made to blind persons in the County, to whom the following particulars relate:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. on Register at 31.12.50.	36	25	61
No. in Workshops employment.	3	2	5
No. in open employment.	3	2	5
No. undergoing Professional Education.	-	1	1
No. at a School for the Blind.	-	1	1
No. unemployable.	30	19	49
No. examined by ophthalmologist.	2	3	5
No. found to be Blind within the meaning of the Act.	2	2	4
No. on Register and died.	1	2	3

All registered blind persons over 21 years of age have been provided with a wireless set, if required, from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Six wireless sets, 9 high tension batteries and 11 certificates for free Licence were issued.

Suitable periodicals and magazines in Braille have been provided for circulation among all blind readers. Braille books on all subjects are obtained through (1) The County Library, Alloa, and (2) The National Library for the Blind, London.

Tuition in Braille and Moon embossed types, and handicrafts, was given in suitable cases.

2. NURSING HOME REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.

There were no applications under this Act.

3. HEALTH EDUCATION.

In conjunction with the County Education Department and the Scottish Council for Health Education, a Health Week was organised in the early part of the year. Lectures and films were given to pre-formed audiences in Schools, Youth Clubs, Welfare Clinics and at various Women's Meetings, on subjects of importance in relation to the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease.

In addition, during the year, the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants addressed a number of other audiences on similar subjects.



REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Functions carried out by the County Council throughout the whole County are first dealt with followed by those of the individual Local Authorities within the County.

MILK PRODUCTION, HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION.

Details of the position in connection with this branch of the work of the Department are contained in an Annual Report on the subject which I made to the Milk and Dairies Executive Committee early in 1951, excerpts from which I quote below:-

"At the 31st December, 1950, thirty-two milk producers within the County were registered in terms of the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. Of these, twenty-nine were further licensed in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Act and Orders (Scotland) 1936-49, one to produce "Certified" Milk, twenty-seven to produce "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, and one to produce "Standard" Milk. In addition there were two licensed Pasteurisation Plants within the County, and the non-designated milk from the three herds not yet licensed under the above Orders is pasteurised at one of them. One of these herds, however, although not licensed, is on the Register of Attested Herds and therefore tubercle-free. Also licensed in terms of the Orders are the following twenty-five retail premises, four to deal in "Certified" Milk, two in "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, and nineteen in "Pasteurised" Milk. A further four retail designated milk without the use of the designation.

I have been approached by the producer of "Standard" Milk mentioned above with a view to having his herd up-graded to the "Tuberculin Tested" category and a survey of his premises towards that end will shortly be undertaken. Two out of the three producers of non-designated milk are also considering the up-grading of their herds and I am presently awaiting their proposals for structural improvements to their premises.

This brings us to the position as regards tubercle-free dairy herds in the period under review — no less than 91% were tuberculin tested, a gratifying advance on the 18% of 1939. A further testimony to the efforts of all concerned in the production of a safe milk supply is the fact that 1950 has seen the point reached when all milk produced within our boundaries for sale to the public is either from tuberculin-tested herds and/or pasteurised. The ultimate goal, however, is to have all our dairy herds tubercle-free. This calls for the licensing of the remaining non-designated herds and the up-grading of one "Standard" herd, an operation, as indicated above, already under way and promising fulfilment within a reasonable time.

Sampling of all milk for bacteriological and chemical examination under the above Acts and Orders was carried out intensively during the year and appended to this report is a synopsis of the results. As there has been an increase in the amount of milk 'imported' from other counties during this period, including a daily 1,000 gallons delivered by road tankers to the Alloa Co-operative Society's Pasteurisation Plant from the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, I have kept the relevant sampling details separate and they are presented in the table alongside those of the County producers. Heat-treated samples are also recorded separately.

Summing up the information contained in the accompanying table it is found that of a grand total of 498 samples taken during the year, 407, or 82%, were satisfactory compared with 78% in 1949. The three groups mentioned in the table give the following percentages of satisfactory samples:- Group (A) - 83%, Group/





Group (B) - 71.5%, Group (C) - 82%.

The importance of efficient cooling of milk immediately after production was again emphasised and the poor shewing of the June sampling figures is in great measure due to cooling difficulties in the warm spell experienced during that month. I have been informed, however, by the Department of Health that the relaxation allowed since 1937 in the cooling of "Tuberculin Tested" milk to 60°F instead of to 50°F as required in the original Order, is likely to be rescinded. To cool consistently to 50°F will necessitate the introduction of mechanical refrigeration plant by the dairymen concerned (presently 85% of County producers) and I have advised them accordingly. Such a step should lead to further improvement in the quality of milk produced.

In addition to normal sampling for bacteriological purposes, nineteen samples of milk were obtained for biological examination. This test involves animal inoculation and provides an additional safeguard against the presence of B. Tuberculosis in milk supplies. The results in all cases are not yet to hand.

A check has been carried out during the year to ensure that all herds from which designated milk is produced are suitably marked for identification purposes as required in the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. It was found that the Orders were being complied with in all cases.

A further requirement, relaxed somewhat during the war, namely, the sealing of all containers in which designated milk is consigned from the premises of production is again to be enforced and all the dairymen involved have been advised of the reintroduction of this measure.

In conclusion, from the results of the intensive milk sampling carried out during the last few years, it is evident that the great majority of the dairymen consistently turn out a satisfactory product, only a comparatively few showing irregularity in their results. Consequently, I hope next year to institute a system of selective sampling designed to give the maximum control of the industry with the minimum effective amount of sampling. Thus, routine samples will be reduced to one per two months (as recommended by the Department of Health) in the case of all consistently satisfactory herds; this will enable sampling to be concentrated on those producers whose records have not been so satisfactory. Biological sampling, of course, will be continued in 1951 as it provides a further means of control in respect of milk supplies. It is hoped to extend it to herds serving "exempted premises" (i.e. dairies supplying milk in small quantities to the owners' employees etc.)"

Further to the information contained above an analysis has since been made of the sampling record of every producer within the County during 1950, a synopsis of which is recorded below.

The producers may be placed in the following categories:-

- One - Those from whom every sample taken during the year was found to be in complete conformity with the standards laid down.
- Two - Those, 91%-99% of whose samples conformed.
- Three - Those, 81%-90% of whose samples conformed.
- Four - Those, 71%-80% of whose samples conformed.
- Five - Those, 60%-70% of whose samples conformed.

28% of producers fell within Category One, 16% of producers within Category Two, 22% in each of Categories Three and Four, and 12% in Category Five. The lowest recorded percentage of successful samples, and that occurred in the case of one producer only, was 60%.

The detailed sampling statistics referred to on the previous page are now tabulated.





M O N T H	GROUP A RAW MILK PRODUCED WITHIN COUNTY								GROUP B RAW MILK PRODUCED OUTWITH COUNTY								GROUP C MILK HEAT-TREATED WITHIN COUNTY.			
	Certified		Tub. Tested		Standard		Non-desig.		Certified		Tub. Tested		Non-desig.		Pastourised		T.T. (Pastourised)			
	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.	Taken	satis- fact.		
JAN.	2	2	19	18	3	3	12	12	3	1	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2		
FEB.	2	2	21	21	1	1	5	5	2	0	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2		
MAR.	2	2	18	13	1	1	2	2	2	0	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	2		
APR.	2	1	25	24	2	2	4	4	1	0	-	-	5	5	3	2	1	1		
MAY	3	0	19	18	1	1	8	8	2	1	-	-	3	3	2	2	3	3		
JUN.	2	0	27	15	2	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	1		
JUL.	2	2	27	19	1	0	5	5	1	1	-	-	5	1	2	2	2	2		
AUG.	-	-	28	22	2	0	4	3	-	-	1	1	6	3	3	1	2	1		
SEP.	1	1	26	19	2	1	7	6	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2		
OCT.	1	1	26	20	2	2	7	7	-	-	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	1		
NOV.	1	1	35	35	1	1	7	7	-	-	2	2	6	6	3	3	5	5		
DEC.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-		
TOTAL	19	13	278	230	18	13	67	62	11	3	8	8	41	32	29	24	27	22		
percent- age satis- fac.		68.5%		83%		72%		92.5%		27%		100%		78%		83%		81.5%		



In conclusion the results of milk sampling in the County for the years 1944 to 1950 inclusive are presented below in tabloid form.

Year	Non-designated milk		Specially designated milk (excluding pasteurised milk)		Pasteurised milk.		Totals	
	No. of samples	No. and percentage satisfactory	No. of samples	No. and percentage satisfactory	No. of samples	No. and percentage satisfactory	No. of samples	No. and percentage satisfactory.
1944	49	24 (49%)	73	41 (56%)	20	19 (95%)	142	84 (59%)
1945	72	28 (39%)	114	72 (63%)	28	16 (57%)	214	116 (52%)
1946	70	32 (46%)	197	133 (67.5%)	24	21 (87.5%)	291	186 (64%)
1947	73	42 (59%)	211	171 (81%)	24	17 (71%)	308	230 (75%)
1948	61	50 (81%)	228	197 (85%)	28	25 (90%)	317	271 (85%)
1949	89	74 (83%)	312	235 (75%)	46	40 (87%)	447	349 (78%)
1950	108	94 (87%)	334	267 (80%)	56	46 (82%)	498	407 (82%)

It will be noted that the total number of samples taken during 1950 again shows an increase over the corresponding figures for previous years, milk from producers whose premises are situated outwith the County, in particular, having received increased attention.

In addition to the sampling detailed above, biological examination for the presence of B. Tuberculosis was carried out in nineteen cases, eighteen of which yielded negative reactions. The inoculated guinea-pig died before diagnosis could be made in the case of the remaining sample.

The sixty-one registered premises (thirty-two producers and twenty-nine retailers) were inspected on sixty-three occasions and although minor breaches of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 and relevant regulations were occasionally encountered, they were soon put right. Registered dairy premises in the County are with few exceptions in good order and in conformity with the Dairy Byelaws and methods generally are satisfactory.

There/





There are about twelve unregistered premises in the County with about fifty cows in all, while the thirty-two registered premises house between 1,100 and 1,200 cows. Twenty-nine of the registered producers do not sell milk by retail.

### ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1948.

#### (1) Registration of Premises and Vehicles.

The position at the end of the year as regards the registration, in terms of the Regulations, of premises and vehicles used for the manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream was as follows:-

#### Premises      Vehicles.

(a) Number of certificates of registration in force at 1st January, 1950	17	5
(b) Number of applications for registration considered during 1950	19	6
(i) Number granted	9	2
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	2	Nil
(iv) Number still not disposed of at 31st December, 1950	8	4
(c) Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1950	1	Nil

#### (2) Administration and Control.

Sixty-three visits of inspection were made and as was the case in 1949, the Department gave much time to the administration of these Regulations. Manufacturers and vendors were advised as to the alterations needed to bring their premises, vehicles and plant up to the standard required by statute, and I am pleased to report that in all cases they were most co-operative towards this end, a fact which did much to lighten the Department's task. Regular sampling for bacteriological quality enabled a close check to be kept on the hygiene of processing, storage and selling methods and it was gratifying to find that the 'trade' in general was as enthusiastic as the Sanitary Inspector in marketing a product free from B. Coli and having a low bacterial count.

In the case of two premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream difficulty was experienced in tracing the cause of a series of unsatisfactory samples. The premises and plants were visually above reproach and recourse had to be made to the taking of rinses and swab tests of equipment and utensils before and after cleansing, and to supervision of the washing and sterilising technique. By this means it was possible to point out to each manufacturer where his trouble lay and how in future to obviate it. This method of control, I may say, has proved very effective in dealing with just such difficulties. It has the advantage of demonstrating to the ice cream manufacturer the difference between visual and bacterial cleanliness, a point of considerable value in bringing home to the non-technical person the need for careful attention to all aspects of production methods.

In all, fifty-one samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, six yielded a bacterial count in excess of 100,000 bacteria per millilitre, four contained coliform bacilli in 1/100 of a millilitre, and four failed in both respects. Thus thirty-seven samples or 73% successfully met the standards recommended by the Department of Health for Scotland, their average bacterial count being in the region of 12,400 bacteria per millilitre.

In/





In order to comply with the requirements of the Regulations, i.e. the maintenance of the sample at a temperature not exceeding 28°F, till handed over to the Bacteriologist, the use of solid carbon dioxide in a vacuum container instituted during 1949, was again adopted with eminently satisfactory results.

Although still no statutory obligation governing the fat content of ice cream was in existence during the period under review, twenty-one chemical samples were taken, two of which yielded results beneath the 2.5% fat standard noted in D.H.S. Circular No.32/1949. Percentages ranged between 1.50% and 9.12% with 4.19% as the average. Deficiencies were duly brought to the notice of the vendors concerned and intimation was also sent to the Department of Health for Scotland in accordance with the above-mentioned memorandum.

#### FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

One hundred and sixteen samples were procured by the Department during 1950 for purposes of the administration of this Act. These were all procured informally, and as they all conformed to the requirements of the Act, there was no necessity to undertake formal sampling.

The foods and drugs thus examined included 25 samples of sweet milk; 7 samples of butter; 6 samples each of meat paste, and tinned peas; 3 samples each of meat pie, tomato ketchup and malt vinegar; 2 samples each of tea, coffee, pepper compound, beef dripping, cheese, sauce, pickle, and cake; and 1 sample each of danson jam, plum jam, blackcurrant jam, raspberry jam, apple jelly, lemon curd, sausage roll, meat loaf, black pepper, mixed spice, lard, salad cream, gravy thickening, fruit sausage, mincemeat, baked beans, beetroot, coconut flavour, desiccated coconut, coconut square, lemon essence, strained apples, ground almonds, tinned rhubarb, custard powder, cornflour, margarine, condensed milk, aerated waters, fruit pastilles, tablet and toffee; 4 samples of camphorated oil; two of stomach tablets; and one each of cream of tartar, boracic powder, sweet spirits of nitre, cod liver oil, castor oil, olive oil, milk of magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, and cough syrup.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925.

Fifty-four samples were obtained for purposes of the above Regulations - thirty-five of mince, including eight formal samples, and nineteen of sausages, including two formal samples. Of the eight formal mince samples, two were reported by the Public Analyst to contain preservative outwith the permitted period. Cases were brought in the Sheriff Court, both vendors tendering pleas of 'Guilty' and being fined. The two formal sausage samples proved to be genuine.

#### MEAT.

Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse, the only one in the County, was well maintained during the year. The premises lack many of the facilities of a modern abattoir but are well managed by the resident superintendent. During the year they were visited by Dr. Keddie of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Arrangements for meat inspection continued on the lines mentioned in last year's Report and do not call for detailed consideration here. It seems appropriate however in the section of this Report dealing with meat, to record the fact that in 1950 Mr. Ian R.M. Guthrie, an Assistant Sanitary Inspector in this Department, passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland in the inspection of meat, meat products, and fish, and it gives me pleasure to refer to it here.

Undornoted/



Undornoted is a table showing the work carried out at the Slaughterhouse during the year:-

Class of Animal	Number of Animals Slaughtered in 1950	Weight in lbs. of Condemned Meat and Offals.
Cattle	1,677	8,390
Calves	61	-
Sheep	8,771	635
Pigs	74	-
TOTALS	10,583	9,025

#### UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year the Department condemned some 1,950 lbs. of foodstuffs as being unfit for human consumption or unsaleable due to deterioration. This figure compares with approximately 870 lbs. dealt with in 1949. The great majority of the foods involved were tinned, the tins being found "blown", damaged, or affected by bacterial spoilage.

The articles thus dealt with covered a wide range of foodstuffs, and included:-

	<u>LBS.</u>
Meat.....	692
Ham.....	10
Vegetables.....	292
Vegetable Juice.....	5
Fish.....	29
Soup.....	62
Fruit.....	281½
Fruit Juice.....	12
Breakfast Cereals.....	172½
Semolina.....	35
Jam.....	25½
Treacle.....	2
Plum Pudding.....	6
Flour.....	3½
Cheese.....	140½
Butter.....	28½
Sugar.....	1
Coffee.....	1
Chocolate.....	16
Milk.....	135

Wherever possible, commodities retaining a value as animal feeding-stuffs etc., were salvaged and dealt with accordingly. The remainder of the unsound food was destroyed by burial in the Cleansing Department's tips.

FOOD/





FOOD HYGIENE.

The Department continued to impress on all concerned at every opportunity the need for diligent attention to matters of hygiene in the preparation, storage, and sale of foodstuffs. In this connection it must be admitted that standards here, as throughout the country, are in some cases low.

Experience shows that although something can be done to improve matters by advice and encouragement it is not easy by this type of approach alone to woo food handlers away from unhygienic practices often inherent in so-called 'traditional' methods or to demonstrate Hygiene's case to traders who see in it only additional financial burdens.

I must, therefore, reiterate my remarks made in previous reports — that little real advance can in my view be hoped for till a code with a statutory basis for the conduct of such businesses is available to Local Authorities. The success achieved by the recent Ice Cream Regulations is instanced in support of this contention.

During the year the Department collaborated with the County Medical Officer of Health in enquiries into an outbreak of food poisoning at one of the Hillfoots towns. Fifty-three cases of Dysentery (B. Dysenteriae Flexner) were reported and the cause of the outbreak was eventually traced to contamination of boiled ham by a carrier.

Details of the outbreak were published in Volume VIII, No.4 of the "Health Bulletin" issued by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland.

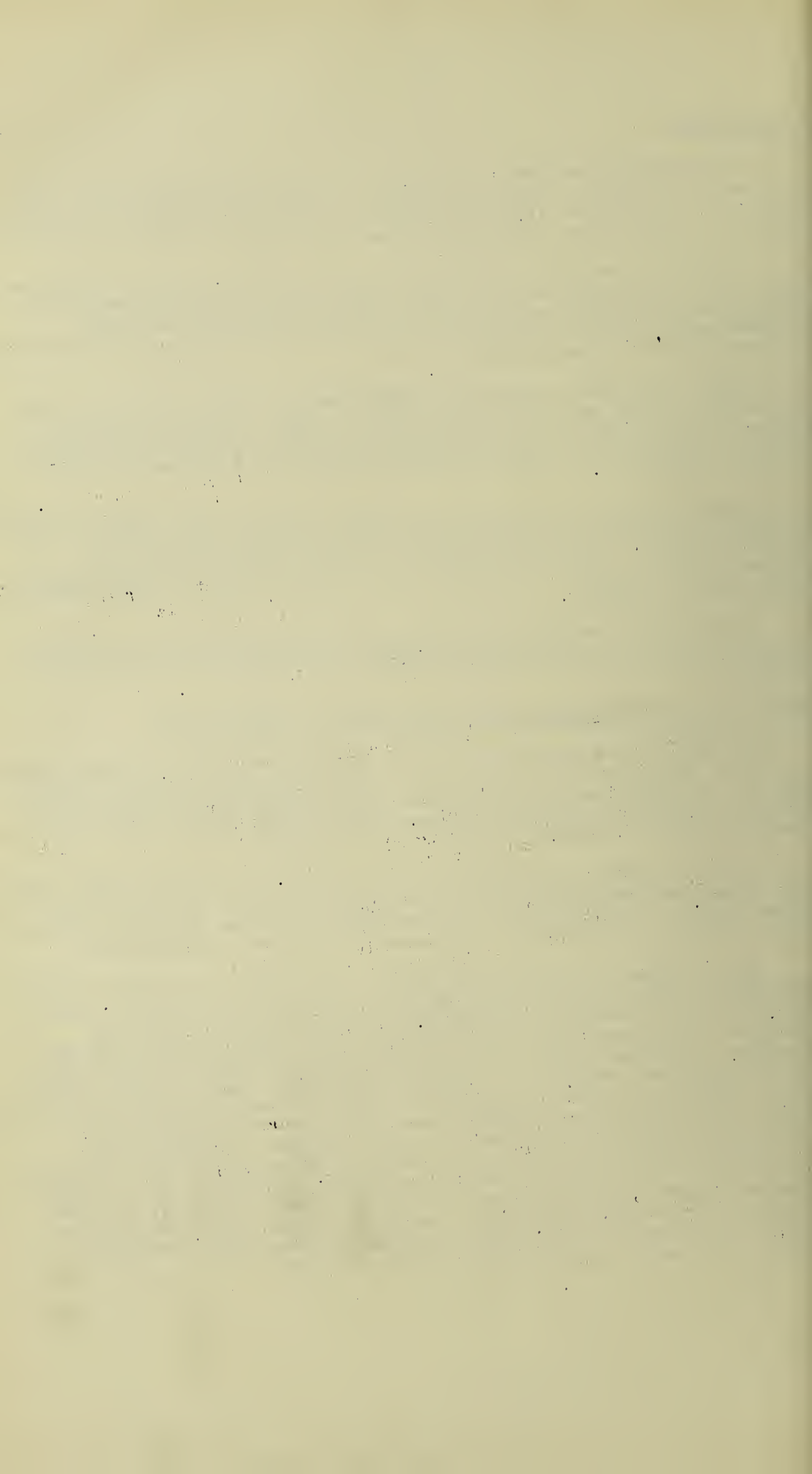
RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 AND DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The coming into force of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949 during the year proved a suitable opportunity for a review of the work being carried out by the Department for the destruction of rats and mice. As a result of this review it was felt that existing arrangements were reasonably adequate and that no increase in operative staff was therefore necessary in the meantime.

A Report in terms of the Damage by Pests Act for the period 1st March, 1950, when the Act came into operation, to 31st December 1950, was submitted to the County Council. It dealt with the administrative arrangements and the work done under the Act, and the following excerpts may, I feel, be of interest here.

"One full-time rat catcher acting under the direction of the County Sanitary Inspector is employed by the County Council. In view of the relatively small area involved, no transport is presently provided, 'bus and bicycle being utilised. The rat-catcher's time is fairly evenly divided between farms and pig-styes, industrial and shop premises, refuse tips and sewage disposal works, and dwelling-house properties. In many cases involving farms and large industrial undertakings, routine treatments are given by arrangement with the occupiers, while refuse tips and sewage disposal plants belonging to the various Local Authorities within the County receive regular attention. Infestation in dwelling-house properties is normally brought to the Sanitary Inspector's notice by complaint from an involved party, or on housing inspections, etc. Extermination measures follow, the rat-catcher treating such other property in the vicinity as he considers necessary. No charge is made in the case of infested private dwellings, but in all other categories the owner and/or occupier is charged a fee based on the time and material involved.

In/





In addition to his normal rodent control duties the rat-catcher has at times to deal with other pests, two serious infestations of bats in a private dwelling-house, and several wasps' and wild bees' hives having been eradicated by means of hydrocyanic acid gas.

Rat infestation throughout the County is generally on a light or medium scale with the exception of refuse tips, piggeries and farms where rather more severe infestations have on occasion been encountered."

In the following table an attempt has been made to set out clearly details of rat extermination carried out in the County including the Burghs during the whole of 1950. It is to be noted, of course, that, in the cases involving the use of gas and poison, only an estimate of rats killed can be given.

Month	No. of visits	Premises Treated.					Number of Rats Destroyed.			
		Farms Pigstyes	Industrial premises	Houses	Tips	Misc.	Trapped	Gassed (Est.)	Poisoned (Est.)	Total
JAN.	36	3	2	17	-	3	132	150	610	892
FEB.	12	-	1	2	-	1	101	-	70	171
MAR.	20	1	1	4	1	1	42	20	390	452
APR.	26	-	2	13	-	3	13	20	145	178
MAY	37	3	4	19	1	-	25	250	213	488
JUN.	31	4	1	8	1	4	139	50	305	544
JUL.		Holidays and Other Duties.								
AUG.	38	4	4	13	-	1	29	20	293	342
SEP.	20	-	2	8	1	1	65	-	130	195
OCT.	28	-	-	9	3	1	68	150	235	453
NOV.	29	2	1	5	-	3	46	35	140	221
DEC.	19	1	-	7	-	3	-	-	105	105
TOTAL	296	18	18	105	7	21	710	695	2636	4041

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three hundred and seventy-four cases of infectious disease were dealt with, 172 being removed to Hospital and 202 treated at home. Following upon these cases twenty-nine visits of enquiry were made, disinfections carried out where necessary, and twelve notices were sent to headmasters of Schools intimating the existence of infectious disease among scholars and contacts.

A number of articles of clothing and bedding were collected, steam disinfected and returned to householders and a number of such articles were destroyed during the year after cases of infectious disease.

#### RIVERS/



RIVERS POLLUTION.

Unfortunately there is no improvement to report in the condition of the River Devon which is still polluted for much of its course within the County by trade and sewage effluents.

The sources of pollution are well known and a vigorous effort by all concerned to solve the problem is now required if one of the County's chief amenities is not to be ruined.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY.LANDWARD AREA.Nuisances.

Thirty-nine visits were made in connection with nuisance conditions. Nothing calling for special comment in this connection was encountered. All nuisances were generally abated within a reasonable time and no legal proceedings were necessary.

Insect Pests.

Twenty-nine visits were paid to premises, mostly dwelling-houses, suspected of being infested with various species of insect pests. Where necessary, control measures, generally based on the use of D.D.T. concentrations and Gammexane Smoke Generators, were instituted. As a result, infestations were either completely eradicated or considerably mitigated.

Smoke Nuisance Abatement.

The expected electrification of plant at a Colliery causing a serious smoke nuisance, to which I referred in last year's Report, did not materialise in 1950, and conditions are still far from satisfactory. The matter is, however, still being pursued with the National Coal Board.

Cleansing.

This service was carried out throughout the year on the same lines as those mentioned in previous reports and with little cause for complaint.

An additional 10 cub.yd. refuse collector was put into service towards the end of the year and helped to reduce the amount of surplus hiring necessary although it was not found possible to eliminate it entirely.

Housing development in the Landward Area, which during post-war years has amounted to some 1,200 houses of all types, continues to make increasing demands on the Cleansing Department in many directions and the question of additional vehicles to overtake the work satisfactorily must be kept constantly in mind. The difficult supply position with regard to such vehicles makes adequate arrangements for overtaking the work no simple matter.

A reasonable quantity of garden refuse, not exceeding one bin at each collection is removed by the Cleansing Department and it is therefore disappointing to find that the indiscriminate depositing of such material in certain areas of the County still persists; this of course necessitates special journeys for its removal and adds to Cleansing Costs.

Regular/





Regular test weighings were continued throughout the year and based on these it is estimated that the weight of household refuse collected and disposed of in 1950 was 5,757 tons compared with approximately 5,340 tons in 1949.

The following table shows estimated weights of household refuse collected each year since 1948 the first year in which regular weighings were made:-

Year	Average Weight (in tons) per week.	Total Weight (in tons) During Year.	Percentage Increase over Previous Year
1948	93	4,836	-
1949	102.6	5,335	10%
1950	110.9	5,767	8%

Scavenging and street-sweeping continued to be carried out by the customary methods applicable to rural areas - the scavenger equipped with street orderly. Accumulated-sweepings were deposited in central dumps on each "beat" and removed periodically by the refuse collecting vehicles to the tip.

As was the case with the household refuse removal service, housing development is likewise making itself felt on scavenging arrangements in the Landward Area. It is estimated that no less than eight miles of new streets have been constructed to serve these post-war houses and this naturally has increased scavenging difficulties. No complaints of any inadequacy in this service have, however, been received from the public during the year.

#### Water Supply.

Six samples of water were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, the results of which are noted below in tabular form.

SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types)				Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a).	Interpretation (a)
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples			
1	160	1,608	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.		None	Highly satisfactory.
2	Over 8 hours in transit		Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.		None	Highly satisfactory.
3	Not	done	Pos. (b)	All Neg.	All Neg.		1	Satisfactory.





SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a).	Interpretation (a)
4	Not	done	Pos. (b)	5 Pos. (b)	All Neg.	25	Unsatisfactory
5	Not	done	Pos. (b)	5 Pos. (b)	2 Pos. (b)	50	Unsatisfactory
6	Not	done	Neg.	1 Pos.	All Neg.	1	Satisfactory.

(a) According to Report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, Ministry of Health, No. 71, 1939.

(b) Methyl red reaction positive; indole formed; Voges-Proskauer reaction negative; no growth in citrate.

The Medical Officer of Health and the County Water Engineer were advised of each report, and in the case of the two unsatisfactory samples, it was recommended to the latter that some adjustment in the chlorine dosing rate would be required to effect the required improvement in quality. This was duly carried out.

The expectation expressed in my last Report that work would be begun during 1950 on the Joint Water Scheme at Loch Turret proved to be over-optimistic and the year has passed without any practical start being made on a project designed to improve both in quantity and quality the County's water supply. It is to be hoped that 1951 will bring some advance in this matter.

#### Drainage.

Drainage in the County also continues generally in an unsatisfactory condition, necessitating much additional expenditure on labour etc., and no small degree of extemporising in an effort to keep disposal plants functioning and prevent nuisance conditions.

Owing to sewers being overtaxed, flooding occurred with disconcerting regularity at two points in one district. The provision of a storm water overflow has improved conditions at one of these points and similar provision will also be made in the other case.

Forty-eight smoke tests or other inspections were made of new and re-constructed drains during the year. Work was mostly found satisfactory although in one or two instances some adjustments had to be made before the work was passed.

#### Housing.

Tho/



The housing problem continued to exercise the minds of members and officials of the County Council throughout the year and to take up much of their time.

In spite of various difficulties it is gratifying to be able to report that three hundred and seventeen new houses were completed and occupied in 1950 and to that extent at least the problem has been reduced, in however small a way.

Three hundred and sixty-two houses were examined on completion and passed as fit for occupation.

Fifty-seven houses were examined with a view to assessing degree of unfitness and the points considered appropriate in each case under the County Council's points scheme were adjusted with the County House Factor.

In view of the acute housing shortage and the ensuing difficulties in providing alternative accommodation, action taken in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, to secure the closure and/or demolition of dwelling-houses deemed to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit was necessarily very restricted. Four houses were, however, so represented.

The question of unfit properties is becoming ever more serious. Those scheduled as unfit during a Survey made as long ago as 1942 are naturally still further dilapidated, while present-day economic conditions tend to swell their number by reason of prohibitive costs of major repairs.

Twenty-five visits were paid to ten houses which were not being kept in a satisfactory state by the tenants. As a result of these visits a number of verbal warnings were given. While some improvement resulted in all cases, the degree of improvement varied and certain of the houses complained of required systematic inspection to ensure that improvement was maintained.

As usual there was close co-operation with the House Factor's Department in the granting of points under the County Council's points scheme for house allocation particularly in regard to the degree of unfitness of houses.

Nine applications were received during the year from private individuals desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1949 whereby Local Authorities may make grants towards the cost of improving suitable dwelling-house properties. The Department recommended grants in three cases, five were rejected and one was under review at the end of the year. Generally speaking the works of improvement proposed were the provision of bathroom, kitchenette, and increased living accommodation.

#### Factories.

Periodic visits of inspection were paid to factories in connection with the provisions administered by the Local Authority and a few minor breaches of the Act were drawn to occupiers' attention and remedied thereafter.

Premises generally were found in good condition.

Three factories were inspected in the company of officers of the Fire Protection Department of the Central Fire Brigade who lent their professional assistance in securing compliance with Section 34 of the Act — the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire. In all cases, matters brought to the notice of the proprietors concerned received attention.

#### Holiday/





Holiday Camp.

A number of visits were paid to this camp during the summer months. No cause for complaint was noted.

Offensive Trades.

A knackery in the County licensed in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 comes within the category of an offensive trade. It was visited periodically and found satisfactory.

ALLOA BURGH.Nuisances.

Fifty-four visits were paid in connection with nuisances during the year. All nuisances were of a routine nature and generally quickly abated by those responsible. No statutory action for their removal was necessary.

Insect Pests.

A number of houses were dealt with during the year for the eradication or mitigation of infestation by insects. Twenty-nine visits were paid for this purpose and a considerable measure of success was achieved by the judicious use of insecticides usually D.D.T. preparations or Gammexane.

Public Swimming Baths.

Two samples were taken of the water from the Swimming Pool and these were reported upon as follows:-

Sample No.1 - Probable number of Coliform Bacilli in 100c.c. - None.

Sample No.2 - Probable number of Coliform Bacilli in 100c.c. - None.

In both cases the interpretation according to the standards contained in the Report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, Ministry of Health, No.71, 1939 is that the water was highly satisfactory.

Water Supply.

Nine samples of water were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and gave the following results:-

SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a)	Interpretation (a)
1	Not	done	Insufficient specimen for full test	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.





SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal typos)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a)	Interpretation (a)
2	Not	done	Insufficient specimen for full test	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
3	253	444	Pos. (b)	1 Pos. (b)	All Neg.	3	Suspicious.
4	14	84	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
5	73	136	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
6	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
7	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
8	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
9	Not	done	Pos.	4 Pos.	2 Pos.	20	Unsatisfactory

(a) According to Report on Public Health and Medical Subject, Ministry of Health, No. 71, 1939.

(b) Methyl red reaction positive; indole formed; Voges-Proskauer negative; no growth in citrate.

Copies of the results were sent to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Burgh Surveyor as Water Engineer.

It was not found possible to make a start with the Loch Turret Water Supply Scheme during the year. The need for such a scheme is becoming more necessary as time passes and it is to be hoped that an actual start to the work will not be much longer delayed.

#### Drainage.

The drainage in the Burgh is not satisfactory in some areas and the continued discharge of crude sewage into the tidal estuary of the River Forth is to be deplored.

A Report on a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the Burgh is still awaited from the consulting engineers.

#### Housing/



Housing.

Seven inspections of new drainage installations to ensure their compliance with the Building Bye-laws were carried out.

Seventy new houses were completed by the Town Council in 1950 and work was continuing at Hawkhill and Hilton Road sites at the end of the year. The difficulties with regard to water supply and drainage referred to in my Report for 1949 are still present and together with the fact that the number of suitable sites within the Burgh for the Council's housing needs is limited, the provision of new houses in the Burgh is becoming an increasingly difficult problem.

One hundred and fifty-three houses were examined to assess points for unfitness under the Town Council's Points scheme for the allocation of new houses and the necessary adjustments made in collaboration with the Burgh House Factor. Any remedial structural defects disclosed at these inspections were intimated to the owners and steps to have them remedied.

During the year representations were made to the Town Council in respect of nine dwelling-houses which were considered unfit for human habitation.

The difficulty of rehousing the occupants of such houses makes it impossible to undertake action of this kind on a wide scale meantime.

Eleven visits of inspection were made to dwelling-houses whose occupiers were not maintaining them in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Verbal warnings and follow-up visits effected temporary improvements but, as is my experience in such cases, back-sliding to slovenly ways soon follows if such tenants are left to their own devices.

Eight houses were visited, on complaint by one or more of the parties involved, to secure compliance with Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, the section dealing with the cleanliness of common stairs, passages, etc. Eight written notices were served on the tenants in question and these had the desired effect.

Factories.

The one hundred factories in the register, including eight non-mechanical, were periodically inspected and only in a few cases were defects noted. The defects were of a minor nature and were quickly remedied after intimation to the occupiers.

Common Lodging Houses.

The one Common Lodging House in the Burgh was examined on seven occasions throughout the year. Except for a few minor matters conditions were generally found satisfactory.

Burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

During the year 1950 two burials were undertaken by the Town Council in cases where the body was unclaimed by any relative or there were insufficient funds to meet interment expenses. In accordance with the terms of the Act claims for reimbursement of payments involved by the Local Authority in meeting its obligations were presented to the Ministry of National Insurance.

BURGH OF ALVA.Nuisances./





Nuisances.

Eleven visits in connection with Nuisances were made during the year. All Nuisances were of a routine character and were speedily remedied.

Water Supply.

During the year three samples of the Burgh Water Supply were taken for bacteriological examination. Results were as undornoted.

SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types.)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a)	Interpretation (a)
1	584	400	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory.
2	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly Satisfactory.
3	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly Satisfactory.

(a) According to Report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, Ministry of Health, No.71, 1939.

In addition a sample was taken from a service pipe in the Burgh for chemical analysis and was reported on as follows by the Public Analyst.

TOTAL SOLIDS .....	5.04
Comprising SALINE .....	4.76
Do. VOLATILE .....	0.28
TOTAL HARDNESS .....	3.1
Comprising TEMPORARY .....	3.1
Do. PERMANENT .....	None
CHLORINE AS CHLORIDES .....	0.98
NITROGEN AS NITRITES .....	None
NITROGEN AS NITRATES .....	None
Parts per million	
FREE AMMONIA .....	0.02
ALBUMENOID AMMONIA .....	0.044
pH VALUE .....	7.9

Remarks. This sample of Water was clear and of a very pale straw colour when viewed through a depth of 3 feet. There is no indication of any contamination by organic matter of animal or sewage origin. The water is a soft one and in my opinion is quite suitable for drinking and general domestic purposes.

These results were duly notified to the Medical Officer of Health and Burgh Surveyor.

The usual difficulties experienced in maintaining the supply during dry weather again occurred and various expedients had to be adopted to ensure a limited supply after a short spell of dry summer weather.

Housing.



Housing.

Twenty-eight new houses were completed by the Town Council in 1950. Eleven houses were examined and the appropriate points under the Council's points scheme of house allocation were awarded for unfitness in these cases.

Ten houses were represented to the Town Council under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930 as being unfit for human habitation with a view to their closure or demolition. As is the case in the other areas of the County, there is still great scope for action under this Statute in the Burgh, when alternative housing is available for the families affected.

Factories.

Ten visits were paid to Factories during the year. Premises were generally found in a satisfactory condition and nothing requiring attention by the Department was noted.

BURGH OF TILlicouLTRY.Nuisances.

Four visits were made in connection with Nuisances, which were thereafter quickly removed.

Water Supply.

The results of three samples taken from the Burgh Water Supply during the year are given below.

SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types.)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc.(a)	Interpretation (a)
1	15	307	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly satisfactory
2	Not	done	Pos (b)	3 Pos. (b)	All Neg.	8	Suspicious.
3	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	High Satisfactory

(a) According to Report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, Ministry of Health, No.71, 1939.

(b) Methyl red reaction positive; indole formed; Voges-Proskauer reaction negative; no growth in citrate.

Following the usual practice copies of all results were sent to the Medical Officer of Health and the Burgh Surveyor, the latter of whom was requested to take the necessary action as regards chlorination methods or otherwise on unsatisfactory results.

Drainage./





Drainage.

The position in regard to sewage disposal is unaltered from last year both sewage disposal plants being much overtaxed. It seems that a solution of the drainage problem must needs await the Consulting Engineers' report on a regional drainage scheme for the County. Such a report is in preparation and is likely to be submitted, at least in preliminary form, in the early part of 1951.

Housing.

The Town Council and the Scottish Special Housing Association together built one hundred and seven houses in the Burgh in 1950 and further building is in progress and contemplated.

A total of eighty-three houses was examined by the Department during the year and passed as fit for occupation while, with a view to assessing unfitness points for rehousing purposes, eight houses were inspected.

In seven cases private individuals applied to the Town Council for grants to improve their dwelling-house properties in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Department, after examination of the proposals, recommended six as fulfilling the requirements laid down in the Act. In general, the improvements consisted of the addition of bathroom, kitchenette and extended living accommodation.

Two visits were paid in respect of house neglect and the occupiers warned.

Two houses were represented to the Town Council as unfit for human habitation in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

Factories.

Twelve visits were paid to Factories under the Factories Act 1937 and apart from a few small matters which were soon remedied no contraventions of the Act were found.

BURGH OF DOLLAR.Nuisances.

Four visits were paid in connection with Nuisance conditions, all of which were quickly remedied on being brought to the notice of the responsible parties.

Water Supply.

Two samples were taken from the Burgh Water Supply and gave the following results:-

SAMPLE No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		Coliform Test (Strains of probable human and animal intestinal types.)				
	48hrs. at 37°C	72hrs. at room temp.	1x50cc. Sample	5x10cc. Samples	5x1cc. Samples	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100cc. (a)	Interpretation (a)
1	Not	done	Pos. (b)	All Neg.	All Neg.	1	Satisfactory
2	Not	done	Neg.	All Neg.	All Neg.	None	Highly Satisfactory.





- (a) According to Report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, Ministry of Health, No.71, 1939.
- (b) Methyl red reaction positive; indole formed; Voges-Proskauer reaction negative; no growth in citrate.

The timber dam retaining the Burgh's reservoir on the Dollar Burn collapsed after a period of excessive rainfall during the year, and has been replaced by a concrete structure.

#### Housing.

During the year four houses were reported to the Town Council under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930 as being unfit for human habitation. These were eventually acquired by the Town Council.

#### Factories.

The eleven factories in the Burgh of which three are non-mechanical were visited. No serious breach of the Factories Act was noted.

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[illegible]





Cause of Death.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and Over.
32. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	-
33. Appendicitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
35. Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
38. Other diseases of liver	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-
39. Other digestive diseases	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
40. Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-
41. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
42. Other diseases of genito urinary system	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
43. Puerperal Sepsis including post-abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
46. Congenital malformations	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Pneumonia of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Diarrhoea of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Other infections of the newborn	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52. Senility	25	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14
53. Cause ill-defined and unknown	12	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	4	-	-
54. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55. Motor vehicle accidents	7	7	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
56. Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57. Other violence	19	12	7	2	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
All Causes	448	224	224	25	9	4	1	12	7	16	45	66	100	120	43



## CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	Sessions.	Attendances						Sessions.	Consultations.	
		Children attending Clinic for <u>first</u> time who, on their first visit, were:-		Number on books at end of year.		Total visits made by children who, at end of year, were:-			Children seen by Doctor who, at time of consultation were:-	
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1		Under 1	Over 1
Alloa	50	166	23	111	204	566	628	48	472	185
Alva	49	34	14	31	66	231	523	23	161	97
Clackmannan	22	35	4	30	44	117	258	21	129	111
Coalsnaughton	20	21	2	20	40	102	207	19	103	86
Dollar	21	20	4	19	26	71	110	20	72	78
Fishcross	22	16	11	15	48	61	207	19	106	97
Menstrie	23	21	16	11	52	92	207	10	57	57
Sauchie	19	40	5	41	39	198	169	18	160	73
Tillicoultry	42	43	10	41	47	178	245	23	159	125
Tullibody	22	87	25	44	77	181	288	12	184	77
TOTAL	290	483	114	363	643	1,797	2,842	213	1,603	986

Total number of children immunised at Child Welfare Clinics - 343

Total number of children vaccinated at Child Welfare Clinics - 170.



APPENDIX NO. 3.

DENTAL TREATMENT.  
MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

<u>INSPECTION.</u>	<u>Expectant</u> <u>Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing</u> <u>Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Hospital</u> <u>(T.B.)</u>
No. examined.	-	-	54	3
No. not requiring treatment	-	-	4	-
No. requiring treatment.	-	-	50	3
No. accepting treatment.	-	-	48	3

<u>AGE-GROUP TABLE.</u>	<u>Age.</u>				
	2	-	-	5	-
	3	-	-	14	-
	4	-	-	33	-
	5	-	-	2	-
	Adults	-	-	-	3
	Total.	-	-	54	3

<u>TREATMENT.</u>	<u>M. &amp; C. W.</u> <u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Hospital</u> <u>(T.B.)</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Visits to Hospital.	-	2	2
No. appointments made.	108	3	111
No. appointments kept.	106	3	109
No. appointments broken.	2	-	2
No. new patients.	54	3	57
No. former patients.	52	-	52
No. Compound fillings - Temp. teeth	14	-	14
No. Cement fillings - Temp. teeth	6	-	6
No. Extractions - Temp. teeth	48	-	48
No. Dressings - Temp. teeth	4	-	4
No. AgNO <sub>3</sub> Dressings - Temp. teeth	53	-	53
No. Extractions - Perm. teeth	-	3	3





APPENDIX NO. 4.

VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

	<u>Number visited for first time</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services.</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare:-</u>		
Expectant mothers	331	566
Post-natal mothers	-	-
Infants	706	7,934
Children (1-5 years)	557	13,109
(ii) <u>Tuberculosis Scheme:-</u>		
Skin Tests		43
Routine Visits		254
Total Visits		299
B.C.G. Visits		34
(iii) <u>Other visits:-</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		41
Visits to blind persons		-
Visits in connection with Home Help Scheme		97
Visits re child adoption		3
Visits to aged people		228
Other visits		11
(b) <u>School Health Service.</u> Considered in separate Report.		
(c) <u>Other Services.</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner		-
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation:-		
Tonsils and Adenoids		77
Other		45
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme		53



Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period.				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.			
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction.
1950	65	3	-	4	1	-	-	-
1949	72	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
1948	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1947	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1945	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1943	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1935 or earlier	5	-	-	-	155	2	-	66
TOTALS	170	4	1	8	160	2	-	66





VACCINATIONS BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.			
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction
1950	77	4	-	23	1	-	1	1
1949	91	2	-	8	3	-	-	-
1948	28	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
1947	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1946	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
1945	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	1
1944	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
1943	5	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
1942	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1941	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
1940	4	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
1939	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
1938	5	1	1	-	4	-	1	-
1937	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1936	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
1935 or earlier.	50	1	-	4	95	8	54	35
TOTALS	281	8	5	41	125	9	65	39



APPENDIX NO. 6.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1950.

Return for period 1st January, 1950, to 31st December, 1950

I. Number of contacts tuberculin tested  
under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme

Result	AGE GROUPS												Total tests performed	
	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Positive	(1) -	(2) -	(3) 3	(4) 5	(5) 3	(6) 5	(7) 6	(8) 6	(9) 3	(10) 5	(11) -	(12) 1	(13) 15	(14) 22
Negative	3	3	19	12	13	8	9	3	6	2	1	2	51	30
Total	3	3	22	17	16	13	15	9	9	7	1	3	66	52

II. B.C.G. Vaccinations performed

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Successfully vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Nurses	-	14	-	1	-	-
(b) Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Contacts	66	52	51	30	42	27
(d) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Notes. 1. The total number of contacts in columns (1) and (2) of line (c) in Table II will equal the total of columns (13) and (14) in Table I.
2. Medical Officers of Health will be able to obtain the information for (a) and (b) of Table II from the Regional Hospital Boards who have been asked to make the information available on request.

Notes:- The one nurse negative reactor left the hospital before vaccination could be arranged.

The total successfully vaccinated is only those cases vaccinated and converted to Mantoux positive by 31st December, 1950.



## APPENDIX NO. 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

## I. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

		NUMBER OF CASES.									Cases removed to Hospi- tal.	Cases not- ified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1950.	
		AGE GROUPS.											
		-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+			Total.
Pulmonary .. .. (Males		-	-	-	1	6	2	-	3	-	12	12	6
Pulmonary .. .. (Females		-	1	-	3	8	5	4	-	1	22	11	4
Pulmonary .. .. (Total		-	1	-	4	14	7	4	3	1	34	23	10
Non-Pulmonary .. (Males		-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	5	-
Non-Pulmonary .. (Females		-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	8	7	-
Non-Pulmonary .. (Total		-	2	2	3	3	3	-	1	-	14	12	-
Pulmonary and .. (Males		-	2	-	2	6	4	-	4	-	18	17	6
Non-Pulmonary .. (Females		-	1	2	5	11	6	4	-	1	30	18	4
Grand Total.		-	3	2	7	17	10	4	4	1	48	35	10

## II. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis										
AGE-GROUPS										
	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Pulmonary (Males	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	3	-	10
Pulmonary (Females	-	1	-	3	7	5	3	-	1	20
Pulmonary (Total	-	1	-	3	13	6	3	3	1	30
Non-Pulmonary (Males	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6
Non-Pulmonary (Females	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	8
Non-Pulmonary (Total	-	2	2	3	3	3	-	1	-	14
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary (Males	-	2	-	1	6	3	-	4	-	16
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary (Females	-	1	2	5	10	6	3	-	1	28
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary (Total	-	3	2	6	16	9	3	4	1	44





TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

III. - NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

			Number of Patients.					
			In Institu- tions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions		In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
						After 28 days	Under 28 days	
Pulmonary	(Adults	(Males	21	21	12	1	2	27
		(Females	10	18	15	2	-	11
	(Children	(Males	-	3	2	-	1	-
		(Females	-	1	-	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	(Adults	(Males	-	4	4	-	-	-
		(Females	2	4	5	-	1	-
	(Children	(Males	1	1	-	1	-	1
		(Females	1	4	3	-	-	2
TOTAL			35	56	41	4	4	42



## TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

## V. - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis Of whom:-	7	6	1	1
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	-	-	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	1	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	1	-	1	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	1	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	3	4	-	-
Total	7	6	1	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	-	-	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	-	-	-	-





## TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1950, KNOWN TO BE  
SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed  
are included).

			Number of Cases in Age-groups.									
			-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
<u>Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	(Males	-	-	-	1	8	24	5	6	-	-	44
	(Females	-	-	-	-	12	19	9	-	-	-	40
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	(Males	-	-	-	1	9	2	2	-	-	-	14
	(Females	-	-	-	1	4	10	3	-	-	-	18
3. Sputum or other material not examined. (Included are "Sputum not present" cases)	(Males	-	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	14
	(Females	-	1	-	2	7	8	3	1	1	1	23
Total		-	3	1	7	43	67	23	8	1	-	153
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Abdominal	(Males	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(Females	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2. Spine	(Males	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(Females	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	7
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	(Males	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
	(Females	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	8
4. Superficial glands	(Males	-	1	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	8
	(Females	-	-	3	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	12
5. Lupus	(Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
6. Other parts or organs	(Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	(Females	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Total		-	2	9	12	10	7	4	8	1	-	53
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL		-	5	10	19	53	74	27	16	2	-	206



APPENDIX NO. 8.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the Year Ended 31st December, 1950.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
	At all Ages	At Age - Years								Cases removed to hospital.	Cases not removed to hospital.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Dysentery	67	3	6	2	8	8	15	21	4	9	58
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	120	19	27	16	5	11	8	19	15	119	1
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable)	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	32	-	10	20	2	-	-	-	-	30	2
Whooping-Cough	141	11	75	55	-	-	-	-	-	3	138
Total	374	37	122	94	18	19	24	41	19	172	202

